

obliqua, imo recurva, in margine postico valde sinuata; margo valvarum cardinalis rectus; margarita pulcherrime iridescens, a limbo fusco-purpureo, antice pallidiore, posticeque ^{est} latissimo cincta.

Long. max. 55 mill., diam. 35.

(Coll. by Slater.)

Comatula indica, sp. n.

Rays thirty; disk small, convex, subpentagonal; dorsal cirri —?, probably about forty-five; radialia two, the axillary radiale without a syzygium; between this and the next bifurcation are two joints; and after two more segments the two innermost arms bifurcate; none of the brachial axillary joints has a syzygium; every third segment above all the axillaries with a syzygium; and on the arms beyond these the syzygia are at very unequal distances, the first one being separated by as many as twenty joints, but generally by about fourteen; then nearer the extremity of the arms they are rather more proximate, there being from six to ten intermediate joints. The second pinnulæ very long, and composed of much-elongated joints. Colour pale purplish brown, with the sutures of the arm-joints blackish brown. Length of rays about 6 inches (153 mill.); diameter of disk 6 mill.

(Coll. by Mr. H. H. Slater.)

The disk is covered with deep little pits, about forty-five in number, which have been the sockets of the dorsal rays. The second pinnulæ, which are conspicuously long (about 17 mill.), are situated on the first and second joints, above these, which always have a syzygium—or, in other words, on the fourth and fifth segments, above the axillaries.

XLVI.—*Description of a new Species of Talitrus from Rodriguez.* By EDWARD J. MIERS, F.L.S.

Talitrus Gulliveri, sp. n.

Slender, smooth, with the buccal organs considerably projecting, as in *T. locusta*. Superior antennæ scarcely as long as the cephalon, and about reaching to the extremity of the second joint of the inferior antennæ, with seven joints exposed; the basal very short, the two next longer, subequal, together about as long as the four terminal joints, of which three are equal and the last minute. Inferior antennæ slender, not as long as the pereion, with the basal joint of the peduncle very short, the second joint more than half the length of the

third joint; the flagellum about eighteen-jointed, and rather longer than the peduncle. Gnathopoda of both pairs small and weak; the first pair with the three terminal joints short, subequal, and not dilated; the second pair (in some specimens) longer, with the propodos slightly dilated and the dactylos quite rudimentary (as in *T. platycheles*). First three pairs of pereiopoda short; fourth and fifth pairs considerably longer, with the basa moderately developed. First three segments of the pleon with the posterior margin straight, the infero-posterior angle acute and, in the third segment, slightly produced backward. The distal extremities of the joints of the antennæ, the pereiopoda, and the rami of the pleopoda are fringed with short hairs.

Hab. Rodriguez. This species was found by Mr. Gulliver under stones in damp places, but never observed actually in the water.

I feel no hesitation in referring this species to the genus *Talitrus*, as in none of the specimens are either pair of gnathopoda largely developed and subcheliform as in other genera of Orchestiidæ. It differs from the common European *T. locusta* in its much shorter and slenderer inferior antennæ, and in the form of the segments of the pleon. It seems to be more nearly allied to *T. platycheles*, Guérin, from South Europe; but from this species it differs in the proportional length of the joints of the peduncles of the antennæ, in the longer second pair of gnathopoda, the much greater length of the fourth and fifth pairs of pereiopoda, &c.

XLVII.—*Preliminary Notice of new Species of Lepidoptera from Rodriguez.* By ARTHUR GARDINER BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

As some time will elapse before the detailed account of the collections made by the Naturalists accompanying the Transit-of-Venus expeditions will be published by the Royal Society, diagnoses of the new species of Lepidoptera, Orthoptera, and Hemiptera are submitted in this and the following paper.

Noctuina.

Genus CARADRINA.

Caradrina expolita, n. sp.

Primaries glossy brown, reniform spot indistinct, a brown streak below it; a waved dark brown transverse line towards the base; a transverse postmedian line, arched, with its lower